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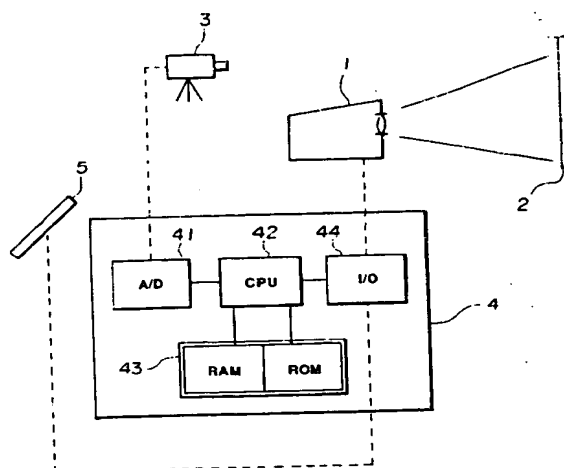
(71) Applicant: **SONY CORPORATION**
7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome
Shinagawa-ku
Tokyo(JP)

(72) Inventor: **Onuma, Hideki, c/o Sony Corporation**
7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo(JP)
Inventor: **Funado, Shigeto, c/o Sony Corporation**
7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo(JP)

(74) Representative: **TER MEER - MÜLLER - STEINMEISTER & PARTNER**
Mauerkircherstrasse 45
W-8000 München 80 (DE)

(54) **System and method for adjusting white balance of projector type color display device.**

(57) A system for adjusting the white balance of a projector type color display device is shown. The color display device includes three single color cathode ray tubes from which single color beams are projected onto a screen to form a colored image on the screen. The white balance adjusting system comprises a first device for feeding one of the three cathode ray tubes with all white signal to cause the same to project a single color image on the screen; a second device for detecting a luminance value of the single color image on the screen; a third device for deriving luminance values of the other single color images from the detected luminance value; and a fourth device for controlling the selected cathode ray tube in such a manner that the derived luminance values are put in a tolerance which is provided for dealing with a noise of the second device.

FIG.1**EP 0 543 332 A2**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a system and a method for adjusting the white balance of a projector type color display device.

2. Description of the Prior art

In color projectors (viz., projector type display devices), "white balance adjustment" is usually carried out at the time when the projectors are still in a manufacturing line and/or they are brought to a user's setting place. As is known, by properly adjusting the white balance of the color projector, the color image on the screen can have a natural color tone. However, in the color projectors of a type wherein images on display surfaces of three (viz., Red, Green and Blue) color display TV tubes are projected onto a screen to form a colored image thereon, the white or color balance of the projector is easily out of tune due to complicated arrangement of the three display TV tubes. Thus, in the color projectors of such type, the white balance adjustment is always necessary when the setting place and setting orientation of the projector change. Furthermore, such white balance adjustment becomes necessary when the projectors are used for a long time.

Hitherto, the white balance adjustment at the manufacturing line has been made by using color sensors. That is, the color sensors are manually attached to the display faces of the three display tubes for sensing the colors displayed on the display faces. All white signals (such as 51RE signal and 100IRE signal) are fed to each display tube as an external signal, and the white balance adjustment of the color projector is carried out with reference to the information signals issued from the color sensors. One of the methods of this type is described in Japanese Patent First Provisional Publication 3-236699.

The white balance adjustment at the user side has been made by using a colorimeter and a color-difference meter. That is, the adjustment has been made manually by an inspector who compares, with his or her eyes, the color image on the screen and the reference color data provided by the colorimeter and the color difference meter.

However, it is difficult or at least troublesome to adjust the white balance by using the above-mentioned conventional adjusting methods. In fact, attaching and detaching the color sensors to and from the display tubes on the manufacturing line are troublesome. This becomes much severe when a plurality of stackable color display devices, which are used for constituting a so-called "multiscreen",

are subjected to the white balance adjustment. Furthermore, the white balance adjustment by using the colorimeter and the color-difference meter requires a great deal of skill.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a system and a method for adjusting the white balance of a projector type color display device, which are free of the above-mentioned drawbacks.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a system for adjusting the white balance of a projector type color display device which includes three single color cathode ray tubes from which single color beams are projected onto a screen to form a colored image on the screen. The white balance adjusting system comprises first means for feeding one of the three cathode ray tubes with all white signal to cause the same to project a single color image on the screen; second means for detecting a luminance value of the single color image on the screen; third means for deriving luminance values of the other single color images from the detected luminance value; and fourth means for controlling the selected cathode ray tube in such a manner that the derived luminance values are put in a tolerance which is provided for dealing with a noise of the second means.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for adjusting the white balance of a projector type color display device which includes three single color cathode ray tubes from which single color beams are projected onto a screen to form a colored image on the screen. The method comprises (a) feeding one of the three cathode ray tubes with all white signal to cause the same to project a single color image on the screen; (b) detecting a luminance value of the single color image on the screen; (c) deriving luminance values of the other single color images from the detected luminance value; (d) controlling the selected cathode ray tube in such a manner that the derived luminance values are put into a tolerance which is provided for dealing with a noise which is inevitably produced when the step (b) is carried out; and (e) repeating the steps (a), (b), (c) and (d) on the other two cathode ray tubes.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for adjusting the white balance of a plurality of projector type color display devices, each device including three single color cathode ray tubes from which single color beams are projected onto a screen to form a colored image on the screen. The method comprises (a) preparing a reference color display de-

vice whose white balance has been already adjusted; (b) feeding one of the three cathode ray tubes of the reference color display device with all white signal to cause the same to project a single color image on the screen; (c) detecting a luminance value of the single color image on the screen; (d) repeating the steps (b) and (c) on the other two cathode ray tubes of the reference color display device thereby to respectively provide reference luminance values of the three cathode ray tubes of the reference color display device; (e) detecting luminance values of three single color images on the screen, which images are provided by the three cathode ray tubes of one of the plural color display devices to be adjusted; (f) controlling the gain and the bias of the selected color display device in such a manner that the detected luminance values are controlled to the reference luminance values; and (g) repeating the steps of (e) and (f) on the remaining color display devices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a simplified block diagram of a white balance adjusting system for a projector type color display device, which is made in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flowchart showing operation steps conducted in the system of Fig. 1 for adjusting the white balance of one color projector; and

Fig. 3 is a flowchart showing operation steps conducted for adjusting the white balance of a plurality of color projectors.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to Fig. 1, there is shown a block diagram of a system for adjusting the white balance of one color projector, which is made in accordance with the present invention.

In the drawing, denoted by numeral 1 is the color projector whose white balance is to be adjusted, 2 is a screen onto which a color image from the projector 1 is projected, and 3 is a black-and-white CCD (charged coupled device) camera which is arranged to face the screen 2.

Designated by numeral 4 is a projector auto-set up control unit and 5 is a commander. The control unit 4 is a microcomputer which comprises an A/D (analog/digital) converter section 41, a CPU (central processing unit) section 42, a RAM and ROM section 43 and an I/O (input/output) section 44.

The projector 1 comprises three (viz., Red, Green and Blue) high intensity cathode ray tubes (viz., CRTs) from which respective (viz., Red, Green and blue) brilliant color beams are projected forward onto the screen 2 to form a colored image on the screen 2.

As will be described in detail hereinafter, upon requirement of the white balance adjustment of the color projector 1, at first, only one (for example, Green) cathode ray tube is energized and all white signal of H/L (high-light) side is fed to the Green cathode ray tube. Thus, the Green cathode ray tube projects a green color image (that is, the green component of the all white signal of H/L side) on the screen 2. In response to an instruction signal from the control unit 4, the black-and-white CCD camera 3 takes or detects the luminance (or brightness) of the green color image on the screen 2. The analog signal from the CCD camera 3 is converted into a digital type by the A/D converter 41 and fed to the CPU 42. Then, all white signal of C/O (cut-off) side is fed to the Green cathode ray tube to cause the same to project another green color image (that is, the green component of all white signal of C/O side) on the screen 2. The CCD camera 3 detects the luminance value of this green color image on the screen 2 to feed the control unit 4 with an information on the luminance value. The CPU 42 of the control unit 4 treats the luminance representing data from the CCD camera 3 with reference to a predetermined reference data stored in the memory section 43 to provide a display means of the commander 5 with an information which is needed for adjusting the Green cathode ray tube of the color projector 1. With reference to the information thus displayed on the commander 5, an operator manipulates gain and bias volumes of the Green cathode ray tube.

Then, similar manipulation is applied to the other two (Red and Blue) cathode ray tubes for adjusting the white balance of these cathode ray tubes.

With these steps, the white balance adjustment of the color projector 1 is completed.

The method for adjusting the white balance of the color projector 1 will be much clearly understood from the following description.

Referring to Fig. 2, there is shown a flowchart which depicts the steps for adjusting the white balance of the color projector 1.

The ROM of the control unit 4 has previously memorized reference luminance ratios between Green, Red and Blue color images on the screen 2 on three reference color temperatures which are, for example, 6500 K, 3200 K and 9300 K.

The CCD camera 3 has an integration function to deal with a dark picture on the screen 2.

In the flowchart, at step S-1, the number of integration in the CCD camera 3 on the H/L side and that on the C/O side are both calculated in accordance with the luminance values of single color (viz., green) images on the screen 2, which images have the color temperature of 6500-K. As is described hereinabove, the two types of single (viz., green) color images are provided by feeding the Green cathode ray tube with all white signal of the H/L and C/O sides. Then, at step S-2, the pedestal level of the single color image (viz., the blanking level of the image signal produced when the screen 2 does not prepare any luminous image thereon) is derived. Then, at step S-3, the luminance value of the single (viz., green) color image on the screen 2 is read on each of the "H/L" and "C/O" sides. At step S-4, the luminance values of the other two (viz., Red and Blue) color images are derived from the just read luminance value of "Green" in view of the previously memorized luminance ratio between "G", "R" and "B" of the color temperature of 6500-K. At steps S-5 and S-6, by controlling the gain and the bias of the Green cathode ray tube, the tracking of the "H/L" side - and that of the "C/O" side are adjusted so that the derived luminance values of the two color images "B" and "R" are brought onto or hidden by a margin which is provided for dealing with the noise of CCD camera 3. With this, adjustment of the Green cathode ray tube is achieved.

Then, similar steps are carried out on the other two (viz., red and blue) color images on the screen 2, which images have the color temperature of 3200-K and 9300-K. These color images are provided by feeding the Red and Blue cathode ray tubes with all white signal of the H/L and C/O sides. When operation steps corresponding to the above-mentioned steps S-5 and S-6 are finished, adjustment of the Red and Blue cathode ray tubes is completed, and thus, the white balance of the color projector 1 is completed.

Referring to Fig. 3, there is shown another flowchart which depicts the steps for adjusting the white balance of a plurality of color projectors.

In order to carry out this adjustment, a reference or first projector 1 is prepared, whose white balance has been already adjusted in the above-mentioned manner.

At step S-11, the luminance values of the reference colors "R", "G" and "B" of the first projector 1 are detected on both the "H/L" and "C/O" sides. That is, at first, one of the Red, Green and Blue cathode ray tubes is energized and fed with all white signal of H/L and C/O sides. With this, the selected cathode ray tube projects one color image on the screen 2. The luminance value of the color image is detected by the black-and-white CCD camera 3. Similar operation is carried

out on the other two cathode ray tubes to detect the luminance values of the other two color images. With these steps, six reference luminance values "RH1", "GH1", "BH1", "RC1", "GC1" and "BC1" of the reference projector 1 are provided.

Then, at step S-12, by controlling gain and bias volumes of each cathode ray tube of a second projector 1' which is to be adjusted, the tracking of the "H/L" side and that of the "C/O" side are adjusted in such a manner that the luminance values "RH1-2", "GH1-2", "BH1-2", "RC1-2", "GC1-2" and "BC1-2" of this second projector 1' are the same as the reference luminance values "RH1", "GH1", "BH1", "RC1", "GC1" and "BC1" of the reference or first projector 1.

At steps S-13 and S-14, similar operation is carried out for adjusting the white balance of third and fourth projectors 1" and 1'''.

With these steps, adjustment of the white balance of the second, third and fourth projectors 1', 1" and 1''' and more can be readily carried out by using only the data of the first or reference projector 1.

In the afore-mentioned embodiments, a black-and-white type CCD camera 3 is used. However, if desired, a color type CCD camera may be used. In this case, all of the three cathode ray tubes project their single color images onto the screen 2 at the same time to form all white image on the screen 2, and the color CCD camera detects the luminance values of the Green, Red and Blue color components of the all white image at the same time.

Claims

1. A system for adjusting the white balance of a projector type color display device which includes three single color cathode ray tubes from which single color beams are projected onto a screen to form a colored image on the screen, the white balance adjusting system comprising:

first means for feeding one of the three cathode ray tubes with all white signal to cause the same to project a single color image on said screen;

second means for detecting a luminance value of said single color image on said screen;

third means for deriving luminance values of the other single color images from the detected luminance value; and

fourth means for controlling the selected cathode ray tube in such a manner that the derived luminance values are put in a tolerance which is provided for dealing with a noise of said second means.

2. A system as claimed in Claim 1, in which said first means feeds the selected cathode ray tube with both all white signal of high-light side and all white signal of cut-off side.
3. A system as claimed in Claim 2, in which said second means comprises one of a black-and-white CCD camera and a color CCD camera.
4. A system as claimed in Claim 3, in which said third means is a computer, said computer preparing a reference luminance ratio between green, red and blue color images on the screen on a reference color temperature, said reference luminance ratio being used when the luminance values of the other single color images are derived.
5. A system as claimed in Claim 2, in which the CCD camera is arranged to face said screen.
6. A system as claimed in Claim 1, further comprising a display means which displays an information needed for adjusting the gain and the bias of the selected cathode ray tube.
7. A method for adjusting the white balance of a projector type color display device which includes three single color cathode ray tubes from which single color beams are projected onto a screen to form a colored image on the screen, said method comprising:
 - (a) feeding one of the three cathode ray tubes with all white signal to cause the same to project a single color image on said screen;
 - (b) detecting a luminance value of said single color image on said screen;
 - (c) deriving luminance values of the other single color images from the detected luminance value;
 - (d) controlling the selected cathode ray tube in such a manner that the derived luminance values are put into a tolerance which is provided for dealing with a noise which is inevitably produced when the step (b) is carried out; and
 - (e) repeating the steps (a), (b), (c) and (d) on the other two cathode ray tubes.
8. A method as claimed in Claim 7, in which the operation of the step (b) is made by using a black-and-white CCD camera.
9. A method as claimed in Claim 7, in which the derivation of the luminance values of the other single color images is made with reference to

a reference luminance ratio between green, red and blue color images on the screen on a reference color temperature.

10. A method for adjusting the white balance of a plurality of projector type color display devices, each device including three single color cathode ray tubes from which single color beams are projected onto a screen to form a colored image on the screen, said method comprising:
 - (a) preparing a reference color display device whose white balance has been already adjusted;
 - (b) feeding one of the three cathode ray tubes of said reference color display device with all white signal to cause the same to project a single color image on said screen;
 - (c) detecting a luminance value of said single color image on said screen;
 - (d) repeating the steps (b) and (c) on the other two cathode ray tubes of said reference color display device thereby to respectively provide reference luminance values of the three cathode ray tubes of the reference color display device;
 - (e) detecting luminance values of three single color images on the screen, which images are provided by the three cathode ray tubes of one of the plural color display devices to be adjusted;
 - (f) controlling the gain and the bias of the selected color display device in such a manner that the detected luminance values are controlled to the reference luminance values; and
 - (g) repeating the steps of (e) and (f) on the remaining color display devices.
11. A method as claimed in Claim 10, in which the color display devices are to be stacked for constituting a multiscreen.

FIG. 1

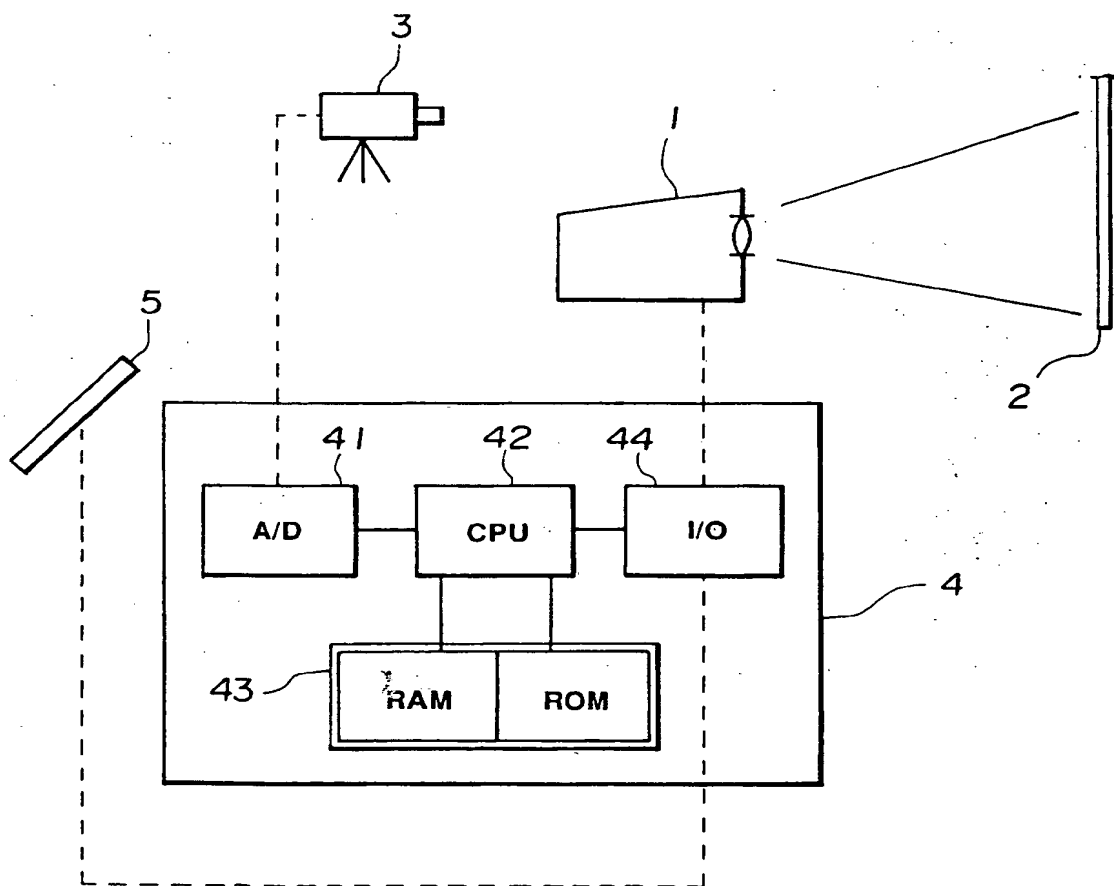


FIG.2

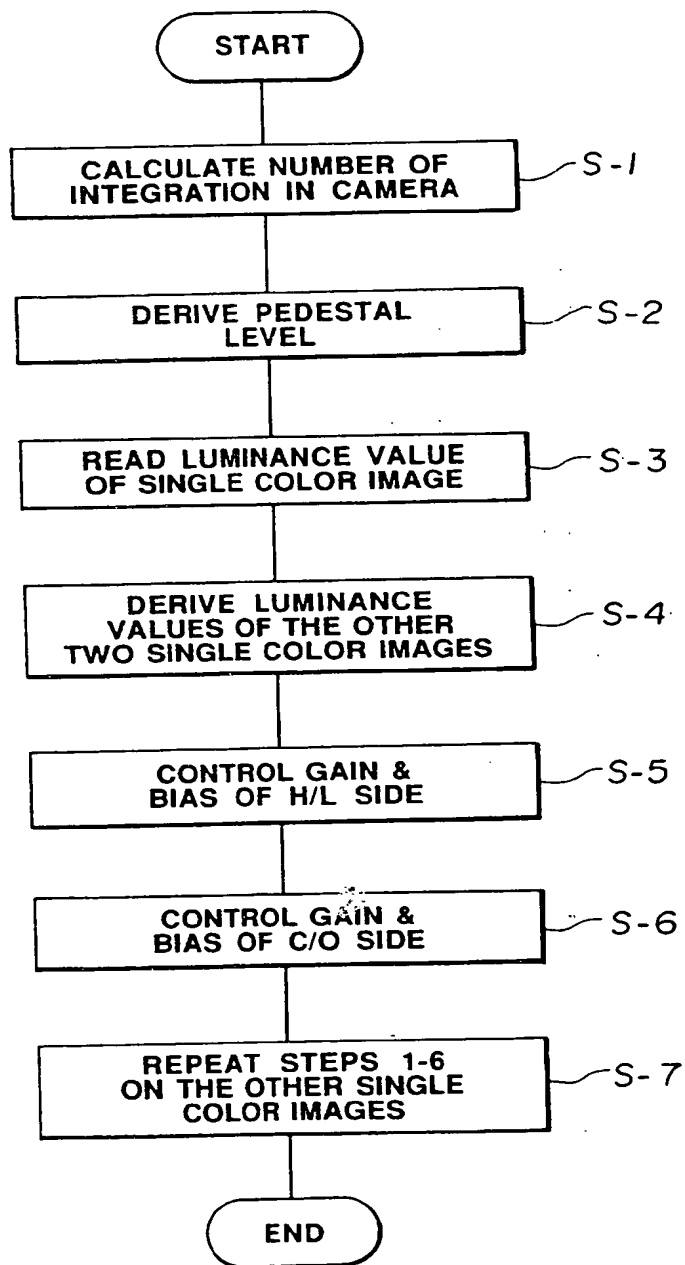
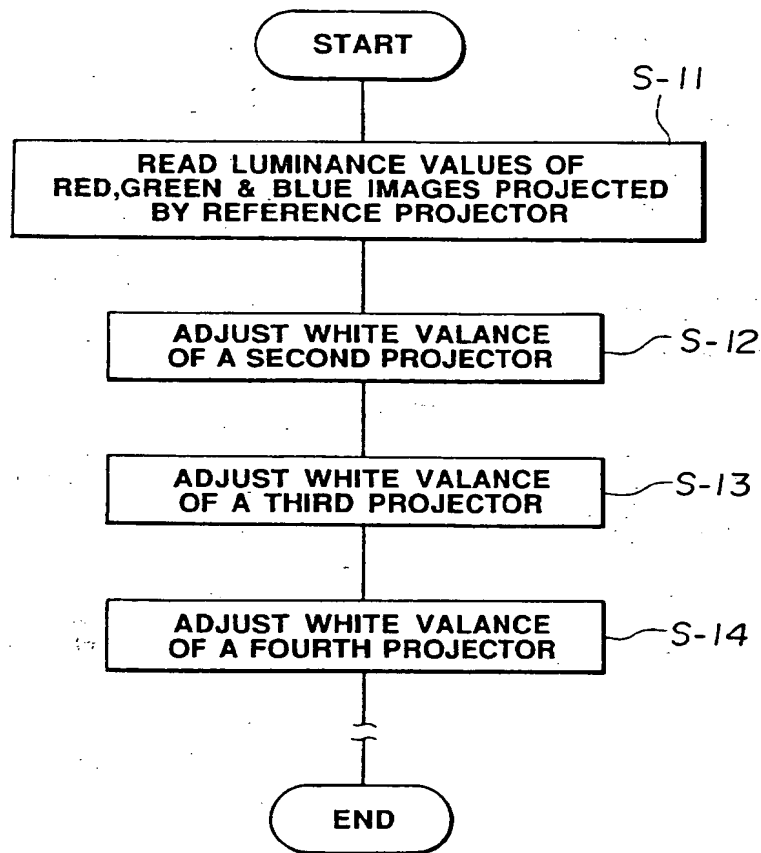


FIG. 3



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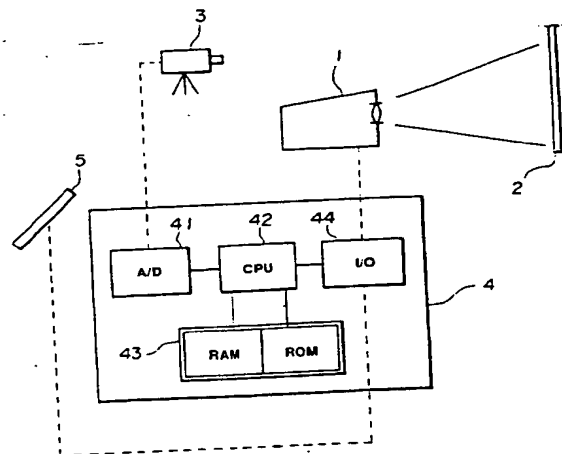
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7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome Shinagawa-ku
Tokyo(JP)(72) Inventor: **Onuma, Hideki, c/o Sony**
Corporation
7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo(JP)
Inventor: **Funado, Shigeto, c/o Sony**
Corporation
7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo(JP)(74) Representative: **TER MEER - MÜLLER -**
STEINMEISTER & PARTNER
Mauerkircherstrasse 45
W-8000 München 80 (DE)(54) **System and method for adjusting white balance of projector type color display device.**

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FIG. 1**EP 0 543 332 A3**



European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 92 11 9620

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	EP-A-0 440 216 (PIONEER ELECTRONIC CORPORATION)	1-3,7,9,10	H04N9/73
Y	* the whole document *	4	
Y	US-A-4 962 418 (R.KAMAGA) * column 7, line 32 - column 9, line 36 *	4	
A	US-A-3 877 068 (T.KOSAKA ET AL) * column 9, line 22 - column 10, line 7 *	1-4	
A	US-A-4 485 394 (S.GHAEM MAGHAMI ET AL) * column 7, line 24 - line 34 *	1,4	
A	WO-A-9 115 931 (PROXIMA CORPORATION) * the whole document *	1-3,7,9,10,11	
D,A	EP-A-0 442 685 (SONY CORPORATION) * the whole document *	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5) H04N
P,X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 17, no. 84 (P-1490)19 February 1993 & JP-A-42 85 992 (TOSHIBA CORP) 12 October 1992 * abstract *	10,11	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 14 JUNE 1993	Examiner VERSCHULDEN J.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			

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